

made shallow to allow the water to fall over the edges in the form of a cascade, suitable openings being allowed in the cascades for the passage of the steam and gases. The air is drawn off at the top of the condenser after leaving the coldest condensing water, and is therefore of minimum volume. Where

dry air-pumps are used it is advisable to fit a water separator in the air suction pipe, as shown in the figure. With this type of condenser the dis-

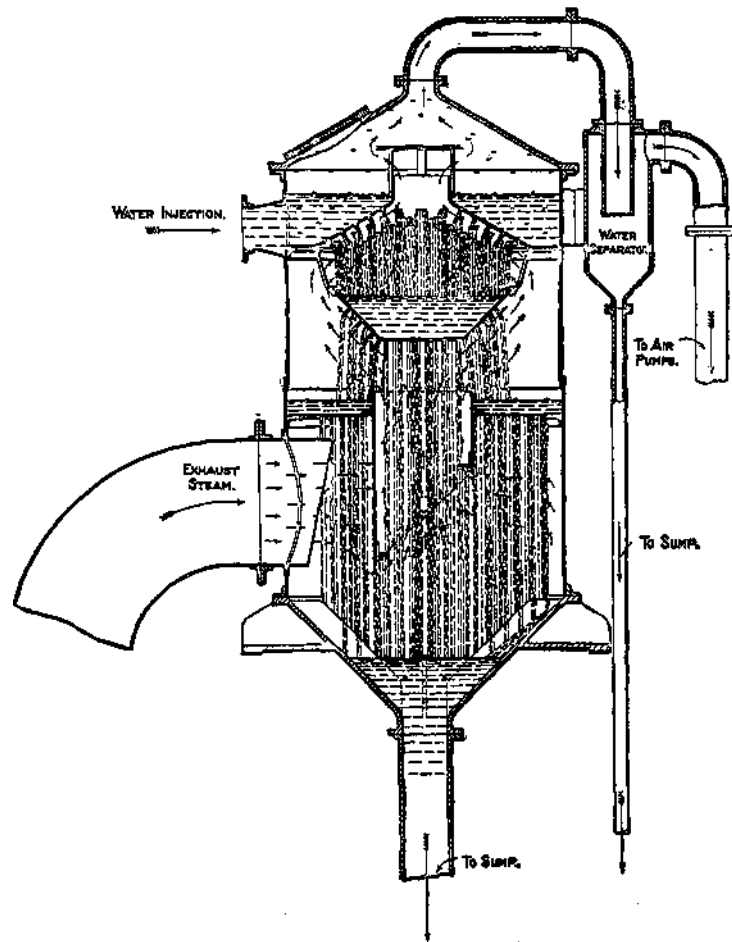


Fig. 2.—Counter-current Jet Condenser

charge temperature of the water at full load is only a few degrees below that of the entering exhaust steam.

The condenser shown in fig. 2 may be arranged at a low level with respect to the engine or turbine, or at a high level. In the low-level type the

injection

water is caused to flow into the condenser by the vacuum, but it is necessary

to withdraw the water by means of a pump against a suction resistance equivalent to the vacuum, say against a head of 28 to 32 ft. of water.